

# The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1905

## PENSACOLA MAN WRITES OF ATLANTA

C. N. Porter Praises the Hospitality  
Which Greets All Visitors in  
the Great Georgia  
Capitol.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9, 1905.

Editor Pensacola Journal:

After four days eager waiting and watching for my home paper, I was today recompensed for my long period of waiting by receiving four copies covering dates from 5th to 8th inclusive for which please accept my thanks. They being the first familiar objects that have greeted my gaze since I bade adieu to the friends assembled at the station on the day of my departure, you may more easily imagine than I can describe how very welcome their advent. The cheerful, hopeful tone that pervades each copy, easily designates that rare spirit of fortitude which can smile in the face of adversity and meet its frowns with out a tremor.

May the gallant struggle now on between the defenders of Pensacola's health and that hydra, whose presence in any city or hamlet, fills its population with panic, disrupts and depopulates homes, stops the wheels of factories and transportation, obstructs and closes the channels of commerce, result in a victory for the former so complete, that the latter will never intrude its pestiferous presence there again.

There is no shadow of doubt but that this visitation can be made the last of its kind with which Pensacola will ever be afflicted. My short stay here in Atlanta has impressed me with the absolute certainty that yellow fever can be banished forever from Pensacola and she can enjoy the same immunity from its dreaded appearance as does this grand and noble city.

Atlanta recognizes what an inestimable asset sanitation is to a city and as a result those who come here as refugees, are accorded the same hospitality as those who come from non-infected districts, on business or pleasure trips. The calmness which she displays and the cordiality she extends to the refugees from infected districts, that come in by train loads, have made an impression on me that I can never outlive. The serenity with which she throws open her doors and lavishes her hospitality upon those who flee from the yellow peril and seek shelter within her gates, presents a spectacle of lofty courage and heroic grandeur that words are wholly inadequate to express.

As to Alabama—Only those who have had the honor of riding through the grand glorious and chivalrous State of dear old Alabama, in a locked coach, with a large detachment of guards on duty to see that locked-in prisoners did not force the open doors, climb through the transoms, jump out of the windows, nor scratch through the floor, or by any chance place their defiled feet on her sacred soil, while the train carrying its cargo of contamination was running at a high rate of speed through her matchless domain—only those can conceive the magnitude of Atlanta's chivalry, and the incomparable courage and confidence of her people in the immunity which her perfect cleanliness insures.

When New Orleans and Pensacola have the perfect sanitation (and they will some day) that the Queen City of the South has they will enjoy the same immunity from yellow fever and Madam Stegomyia will lose much of her present notoriety. More anon.

C. U. PORTER.

MY LOVE.

A rover am I and a lover bold,  
And the Earth is my lady fair;  
I love her in every shape and guise,  
And I sing of her beauties rare.

I brave the fierce storm on the mountain top,  
And shout to the sentinel pine,  
Hurrah! hurrah! You are keeping the faith;

And guarding this dear love of mine,  
With snowshoe and sky and sharp skate of steel,

We fly like the swift arrow by,  
And race with the reindeer to lay at her feet

Our offering—Old Winter and I.

Far out on the prairie and upland plain  
Where the wild western winds blow free,

I watch brave summer with flowers and grain,  
Weave chaplets to lay at her knee.

The inland lakes in emerald frames,  
And margins of silver and gold,

Are mirrors whose lifelong efforts are vain,  
To picture the charms they behold.

Old Ocean is raging in futile wrath,  
And jashing his waves into foam;

Though tossing his kisses and gifts at her feet,  
Alas! he no farther can come.

And then under palms 'neath the southern stars,  
She's queen in a jewel crown

I worship all day and dream all the night,  
And treasure her veriest frown.

—By Irene Pomeroy Shields, in Recreation for September.

LEWIS HOUSE CLOSED.

The Lewis House, opposite union depot, will be closed until quarantine is lifted.

MRS. W. J. CASTELLO,

Proprietress.

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## THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

### ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the Stegomyia Fasciata, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (Stegomyia Fasciata) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the Stegomyia is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a Stegomyia fifty-seven days old. Gutierrez with another 101 days old. [Note—According to Agramonte, Stegomyia Fasciata in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of Stegomyia must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the Stegomyias in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and like Anopheles, within three to five days after.]

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult Stegomyia Fasciata bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The Stegomyia Fasciata cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the Stegomyia, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

### Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present accepted knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if she shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobinet Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside. The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infantile and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupify the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled

## Ayer's

Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you why he prescribes it for thin blood, weak nerves. He will explain why it gives strength, courage, endurance. Sold for 60 years. Lowell, Mass.

about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Cracks can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

### LONDON GROCERS.

Tricks of Their Trade by Which They Swindle Customers.

"Most people would be astonished if they knew how many London shopkeepers are compelled to resort to all sorts of mean economies," said a Londoner who is now visiting this country, but who served many years as an assistant in a large provision store in the English capital.

"I don't believe there is any Yankee shrewdness to equal it. Even the Londoners would be incredulous if one told them that many of the shopmen, especially those in the provision departments, are absolutely compelled to practice the tricks of the trade. At the shop I worked at if any one of the assistants was discovered giving full weight he would be at once dismissed and another man more expert at 'weighing up' put in his place.

"This seems, I know, a sensational sort of statement to make, but it is nevertheless quite true. In some shops I have worked in the proprietors absolutely discourage honesty—make it, in fact, an utter impossibility for any assistant to serve the public in an honest and straightforward manner.

"What do I mean? Well, take, for instance, the butter counter under my charge. I am served out with forty pounds of butter and ten pounds of wrapping paper, each weighed to the fraction of an ounce, and for these I must show returns for fifty pounds of butter. If I do not there is trouble ahead.

"How is it done? Water of course weighs heavy, so we use plenty of it while patting the butter into shape. Dash some more water on the paper, then thump butter and paper on to the scales together; snick a bit off. If the scale goes down heavily or smacks a morsel on if it won't move; take it off and give it another pat, then thump the lot on again. The scale moves down slightly and, whick, off comes the butter and another paper goes around it! Butter, water and paper only weigh just a pound altogether, but of course the customer pays the same price for the paper and water as for the butter. This 'weighing up,' I might say, is done very quickly and neatly.

"Cheese is much easier to manipulate, and occasionally when our butter receipts are low we can make up the deficiency at the cheese counter. A lady asks, we will say, for a pound of cheese—'eightpenny cheddar'—and I cut a piece which weighs slightly more. Picking up a few of the smaller weights, I put one or two on each side of the balance. Perhaps the cheese weighs half an ounce over the pound. 'Seventeen ounces, nonepence, madam,' I say. 'Will that do?' And, as a rule, she takes it without question, thus paying for the extra half ounce at the rate of 2s. 8d. per pound.

"In the other departments it is the same. Tea is usually weighed in a lead wrapper, and sugar, of course, in the familiar thick and heavy paper, so that in every case the customer pays for the wrapper at the same rate as for the article.

"Of course it is not fair to the public, but what can we assistants do? If we are at any time found giving more than weight we are reported and most probably dismissed. The manager will sometimes send a small boy or girl into the shop for some butter or cheese; then directly the messenger hands him the package he bounces in to the shop and puts the butter or cheese on the scales again. If it, with the paper, just balances, then all's well."—New York Herald.

### Women's Letters.

"As far as I have had the opportunity of judging, it appears to me that the usual style of letter writing among women is faultless except in three particulars—a general deficiency of subject, a total inattention to stops and a very frequent ignorance of grammar." Such is the brief summing up of woman as a correspondent, given some hundred years ago by Henry Tincey.

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a Total of

127,335 COPIES

or an average

4,716 DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of August, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

August 1	4,350	August 16	4,800
August 2	4,400	August 17	4,800
August 3	4,335	August 18	4,800
August 4	4,400	August 19	4,800
August 5	4,350	August 20	5,250
August 6	5,000	August 21	.....
August 7	.....	August 22	4,800
August 8	4,500	August 23	4,800
August 9	4,500	August 24	4,650
August 10	4,500	August 25	4,800
August 11	4,625	August 26	4,800
August 12	4,625	August 27	5,200
August 13	5,000	August 28	.....
August 14	.....	August 29	4,800
August 15	4,600	August 30	4,800
August 31	5,000		

Total for the month.....127,335

Average per day..... 4,716

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,

Circulation Mgr.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of August, 1905.

J. P. STOKES,

Notary Public.

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